

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0060] with the following amended paragraph:

[0060] In Figure 1, it can be seen that the case housing 6 has a two-part construction, and has two housing parts 7, 8 that can be ~~locked with one another~~ snap-fit together in releasable fashion. Here, housing part 7 at the flow inlet side is connected in one piece, and therefore in fixed and non-releasable fashion, with perforated plate 2. These housing parts 7, 8 are connected with one another in releasable fashion in a dividing plane oriented transverse to the inflow direction. Because a comparatively thin perforated plate 2 is also connected securely and fixedly with housing part 7 at its peripheral edge, no significant deformation of perforated plate 2, having an adverse effect on functioning, is to be expected, even at hot water temperatures and high water pressures. Because perforated plate 2 is held fixedly and non-detachably on the housing inner wall, and because an annular flange is not required there as a support for the perforated plate, the jet regulator 1 can be formed with a comparatively small housing diameter, even for high flow rates, at high pressures and high temperatures; in the known prior art, this was possible only in jet regulators having low flow rates, at low pressures and low temperatures. Due to perforated plate 2, which is connected fixedly with mounting housing 6, mounting housing 6 experiences a radial stiffening that makes sleeve-type mounting housing 6 more resistant to breakage and more stable in shape overall. Because the mounting housing is made of at least two housing parts 7, 8 that can be connected with one another in releasable fashion, jet regulating device 4, which is connected downstream from perforated plate 2 in the direction of flow, can nonetheless be placed into the housing 6, as can additional functional units, if required. Jet regulator 1 is therefore distinguished by a high degree of shape

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stability, while simultaneously having a low manufacturing cost. Because jet regulator 1 can be constructed with a comparatively small housing diameter even for high flow rates, at high pressure and high temperature it is also possible to use the same mounting housing 6 for different flow classes. To the extent that different flow rates require a corresponding adaptation of jet regulator 1, this can be achieved by exchanging the jet regulating devices connected downstream from perforated plate 2, and similar functional units.